

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.  
OFFICE NO. 10, CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.  
TERMS: One dollar per annum in advance. Single copies five cents. Foreign postage extra. The Herald is published daily except on Sundays and public holidays. It is sent by mail to subscribers at the rate of one dollar per annum in advance. The price of the paper is not altered for the year. The Herald is published at No. 10, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York. It is sent by mail to subscribers at the rate of one dollar per annum in advance. The price of the paper is not altered for the year. The Herald is published at No. 10, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York. It is sent by mail to subscribers at the rate of one dollar per annum in advance. The price of the paper is not altered for the year.

Vol. LXXI. No. 63

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—HURON THEATRE, Huron St.—The Forest and the Desert.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—Four Loves—Les Amis—The King.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers St.—The Forest and the Desert.

LAURA KEESE'S VAUDEVILLE, Broadway—Two Loves and a Life—Novelty.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway—The Forest and the Desert.

BROADWAY VAUDEVILLE, 422 Broadway—Black Eye and a Wandering Minstrel.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—The Forest and the Desert.

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 320 Broadway—The Forest and the Desert.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—The Forest and the Desert.

BROOKLYN MUSEUM, Brooklyn—The Forest and the Desert.

New York, Tuesday, March 4, 1856.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

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ment by Alderman Briggs, and read to the grave and deliberative assembly. The majority and minority reports upon the contested seat for the Twenty-second ward were read, and the former, sustaining Alderman Drake, the present incumbent, was adopted by a majority of one. Two demerits, Aldermen Clancy and Hoffman, were absent. One whig—Alderman Meier—was absent from illness. The Board resolved to meet on Monday, Wednesday and Friday of each week. In the Board of Councilmen a resolution was adopted tendering to Hon. Edward Everett the hospitality of the city, and offering the Governor's Room for him to receive his friends in, also appointing a committee to carry out the objects of the resolution.

In an article in the Paris Constitutionnel, of Feb. 8, we find the following remarks upon the differences between this country and England:—"What we cannot too often repeat is, that the American government is wrong in form. It is not wise to try to multiply provocations and offences; it is not right to pretend to impose humiliations on a nation who are so proud and who have such a just consciousness of their strength as the English. It is reasonable to suppose that the representatives of the American people at present in session would modify the attitude of the Executive, if they could only succeed in organizing the House and in commencing the discussion of business? But for the last seven weeks they have not been able to form a majority for the nomination of a Speaker. However this may be, war cannot result from such subjects of difference. It would be a war against nature and without cause. It is only the enemies of the United States that could counsel them to embark for such trifles in such a fearful conflict."

From Bermuda we have files to the 5th of February. The Royal Gazette of that day says:—"At a late hour last night we were requested to draw the attention of the charitable disposed in this community to the circumstance of eight Sardinians, destitute and ignorant of our language, having arrived in this town yesterday evening. They are indebted to the liberality of H. B. Brown, Esq., United States Vice Consul, for their board and lodging last night. These men are last from St. Georges, where they had been landed with some thirty others, equally with themselves the objects of charity, from the American bark George Allen, which vessel put into that port in distress about fifteen days since, on a voyage from Leghorn to Boston. These unfortunate people, we understand, had engaged to find themselves with provisions for the voyage, and had put on board a three months' supply, which was deemed ample, but they have already been on the voyage four months, and are now entirely without food, and have not the means of obtaining it. The same paper of January 31, says:—"The temperature of the atmosphere is now at its customary range, but the weather seems to be in a very capricious mood. Five winter gales, of greater or less severity, have raged here within the last four weeks, and from present appearances another storm may break over these islands in a few days. We need not resort to the American papers for evidence, in the accounts of the multitudinous wrecks, that on the American sea board, as well as in the vicinity of the Gulf Stream, the weather has been terribly severe."

The special committee of the Aldermen appointed to investigate into the complaints brought against the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, for obstructing the sides of their track by throwing snow outside their rails, met yesterday afternoon. A large number of parties doing business along the line of the road appeared before the committee, and testified to the inconvenience experienced by vehicles in attempting to pass through the streets, which this road traverses, as well as general detriment to their business. The President of the road, Mr. Charles, stated that the police captains of the Ninth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second wards had been instructed to employ men to level the snow, and that over one hundred men had been thus employed. This is a matter of some interest as it is important to know to what extent city railroad companies may be permitted to blockade the public thoroughfares through which they pass.

The delay experienced yesterday in the receipt and delivery of the America's letters had the effect, to some extent, of checking transactions in some branches of trade. The sales of cotton reached about 3,000 a 3,500 bales, closing at an advance of 1/2c. since the receipt of the America's news, which is about all it had previously lost. Flour was more active for the lower grades, and prices rather firmer. Wheat was quiet and nominal. Corn was heavy, with moderate sales. Chicago oats sold at 45 cents, which was lower. A cargo of Manila sugars was sold for refining at 7 1/2 cents. Coffee was quiet, and dealers waiting for the approaching large auction sale on the 7th inst. Freight engagements were limited, and without change of moment, as parties had not had time to read their letters by the America.

Our Political Parties and their Dirty Linen.—Is not the Re-nomination of Gen. Pierce the Policy of the Democracy? The great Napoleon once remarked that "every family, every people and every State has its dirty linen; but decent people will wash their dirty linen at home, and not exhibit it at a public fair." As a sound maxim of truth, decency and cleanliness, we think this Napoleonic apothegm may be usefully applied as the basis of a brief lecture upon our political parties and their dirty linen, of which they make such an ostentatious display at every public fair, Legislature, convention, caucus or town meeting throughout the country.

Niggerism, for example, is the dirty linen as well of the demoralized democracy as of the Seward Holy Alliance. Nigger driving with the one party has become what nigger whipping is with the other, the great paramount object, the main question, the dirty linen overshadowing everything else in the administration of the affairs of the republic. In the South, niggerism threatens as with a separate confederacy, and all its immeasurable calamities to both sections, if the demands of our fiery secessionists are not obeyed; while the adverse niggerism of the North is urging a general crusade against the South and the bloody dissolution of the Union, in order that Southern slavery may be extinguished, right or wrong. In addition to this dirty linen of Sewardism, this philanthropic association of moral and political washerwomen, in the most public places of every city, town and village of the North, have such extra dirty linen as socialism, infidelity, women's rights, spiritual manifestations, anti-riticism, free farm philosophy and the free amalgamation and equality of all colors and sexes—a curious and diversified accumulation of dirty linen—haunting in the high winds of March, and as boastfully exhibited throughout the year as prize pigs or prize babies at a public fair.

The American party, too, this new American party, rising up like a Phoenix from the ashes of the old defunct party organizations, and proclaiming, like a new Hercules, that one of its twelve labors is to cleanse the Augean stables at Washington—this new and once promising party, has also its dirty linen pompously paraded to the public admiration, in the shape of its oath of proscription against Roman Catholic and alien citizens—citizens, too, that the Federal Constitution places upon the same general level with the native born, excepting Indians and negroes.

But the most conspicuous, the most contentious, the most dangerous of all this dirty linen to the general health of the political community, North and South, is the niggerism of the two leading belligerent parties of the country. As we understand it, the compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska bill of the last Congress, settled the negro agitation upon the platform of the constitution, leaving, substantially, nothing for this prevailing agitation, North and South, to hang its dirty linen upon except the agitator's clothes lines set up in defiance of the constitution and the laws. Every patriotic American should "know nothing," and have nothing to do with this agitation; and they should abandon the agitators, and pull down their dirty linen, and order them to take it home and wash it. Higher objects than nigger driving or nigger whipping should be aimed at, such as the practical development of the power, genius and resources of the republic, as an example to the other nations of the world, and as proofs of the white man's capacity for self government, niggers or no niggers.

Considering his active agency in the revival of this niggerism, North and South, and considering the fact that from a New Hampshire free soiler General Pierce has changed into an advocate of Southern niggerism stronger than the South itself, and in view of the contingency that the democracy are to be called upon to fight the battle of the Presidency upon Southern niggerism against Northern niggerism, and nothing else, General Pierce should be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. As a regular washerwoman in breeches, he has exhibited in his message the dirty linen of his country to the whole world, saying "See how I have washed it; don't I deserve a plum? If they go further, won't they be worse at the Cincinnati Convention?"

If, therefore, the Presidential contest is to be exclusively between the secession niggerism of the South and the seditious disunion niggerism of the North, let it be between Franklin Pierce and W. H. Seward. If we are to have nothing but a dirty linen contest, let the two chief washerwomen take the lead. Give the old line whigs and the conservative Know Nothings a chance with Fillmore, fresh from the dirty linen of Rome. The existing relations between our Northern and Southern agitators of niggerism require the nomination of Seward on the one side and of Pierce on the other. Such is the logical conclusion of the dirty linen theory of the campaign of '56.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF 1856, FROM PRESENT APPEARANCES.—The following is an estimate of the Presidential electoral vote of 1856, based on the late elections, on the present organization of parties, and on all the existing indications of the drift of the popular vote, State by State, majority or plurality, in November:—

| State          | Electoral Vote | State           | Electoral Vote |
|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Alabama        | 9              | North Carolina  | 10             |
| Arkansas       | 9              | New Jersey      | 7              |
| California     | 4              | New York        | 36             |
| Florida        | 3              | Pennsylvania    | 27             |
| Georgia        | 10             | South Carolina  | 8              |
| Illinois       | 11             | Texas           | 10             |
| Indiana        | 13             | Virginia        | 16             |
| Iowa           | 4              | Wisconsin       | 3              |
| Kentucky       | 12             | Total dem. vote | 186            |
| Louisiana      | 6              | Total rep. vote | 164            |
| Maine          | 4              | Total vote      | 350            |
| Maryland       | 10             |                 |                |
| Massachusetts  | 12             |                 |                |
| Michigan       | 10             |                 |                |
| Minnesota      | 3              |                 |                |
| Missouri       | 9              |                 |                |
| Montana        | 3              |                 |                |
| Nebraska       | 7              |                 |                |
| Nevada         | 3              |                 |                |
| New Hampshire  | 4              |                 |                |
| New Mexico     | 3              |                 |                |
| New York       | 36             |                 |                |
| North Carolina | 10             |                 |                |
| Ohio           | 23             |                 |                |
| Oregon         | 3              |                 |                |
| Pennsylvania   | 27             |                 |                |
| Rhode Island   | 4              |                 |                |
| South Carolina | 8              |                 |                |
| Texas          | 10             |                 |                |
| Vermont        | 3              |                 |                |
| Virginia       | 16             |                 |                |
| Washington     | 3              |                 |                |
| West Virginia  | 3              |                 |                |
| Wisconsin      | 3              |                 |                |
| Wyoming        | 3              |                 |                |
| Total          | 350            |                 |                |

In these estimates it will be perceived that no State is put down as doubtful. This is done in order to give the probable results in a complete and definite shape, and as strongly as possible against the democratic party. Otherwise Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Connecticut and Wisconsin might have been as safely placed among the doubtful or even the democratic States, as for the Nigger Whippers, because the nomination of Mr. Fillmore divides the anti-democratic opposition forces between him and the Seward alliance in all the Northern States, whether there are any available remains of the old conservative whig party in existence.

At our last fall election the American party carried their State ticket by some 12,000 plurality; but this was chiefly done upon the merits of "Live Oak George," as the presumptive American candidate for the succession. His antecedents are democratic, and hence the fusion of some forty odd thousand hard shell democrats with the Know Nothings last November as preferable to a re-union with the soft shells in behalf of Mr. Pierce and his administration. Next fall, unless Pierce, Marcy, Cushing, Jeff. Davis, or some such obnoxious Cabinet nomination should be made at Cincinnati, these forty thousand hard shells will most probably fuse again with the outstanding hard and softs, as they did in 1852, in expectation of a new and equitable division of the spoils, or perhaps for some independent candidate. We conclude, therefore, that the nomination of Mr. Fillmore, *prima facie*, throws New York into the democratic scale.

As far as Mr. Fillmore is concerned, we consider the four States conceded to him, as matters stand, a liberal allowance. Should Mr. Pierce be nominated at Cincinnati, however, there will be a fine opening for Fillmore in New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Georgia, Indiana, California and Florida; and for the sake of an open, definitive fight between Seward, Fillmore and Pierce, we are half inclined to think that these three should be the Presidential candidates for '56, and that these three would be quite enough for the most exciting, ludicrous, amusing and doubtful struggle since the foundation of the government.

STORM SIGNALS.—A magnetic telegraph has been constructed from Boston to Provincetown, and also to Holmes' Hole, Edgartown, &c., for the purpose of marine reports from those places. It is also proposed to establish upon prominent points of Cape Cod and in the Vineyard Sound, signal stations, to apprise vessels when they are threatened by sudden gales of wind or violent storms. It has become a well established fact in respect to storms that they are reported generally from three to ten hours at the westward, before their force is felt in New York, and the same is true of the meridian of Boston and other places as far east as Halifax, which is the eastern terminus of the telegraph. So that it is of no importance to us what the weather may be in Boston, or Portland, or Halifax, as we in New York can never be affected by it. The course of all atmospheric changes and regular storms in particular is from west to east, and they traverse the country at the rate of eighteen or twenty miles an hour, according as they prevail over

a large or small surface, and are severe or mild in their character. By record kept on board one of the lightships at the west of the Vineyard for three months, ending with September last, it appears that nearly six thousand vessels of all kinds passed through that coming; and the object of the arrangements proposed is to guard this large fleet from a surprise by storm at points where a harbor cannot be reached. Regular reports of the weather and the wind are to be kept displayed, so that every vessel may govern its conduct according to circumstances.

During the stormy season of the year, information of these wind and weather changes must be of great utility to the twenty thousand sail of vessels which frequent those parts of the coast, and will, no doubt, be the means of preventing extensive disasters and loss of life.

We understand the insurance companies and merchants of Boston have subscribed to the enterprise, and that the shipowners of New York will be applied to for the same purpose.

LAST EFFORTS OF DESPAIR.—Pierce, finding that his chances for a nomination are rapidly fading away, has appealed to Congress to give him three millions to expend in burrowing up old guns, or, in other words, in getting up a sham war excitement for the Cincinnati Convention. Having exhausted all the means in his power to plunge us into a quarrel with Spain, he now hopes to turn to more profitable account our differences with England; but there can be no war between countries which are joint proprietors in commercial, agricultural and financial enterprises to the extent of hundreds of millions, merely to aid the prospects of Mr. Pierce at Cincinnati. Abrogate the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. It should never have been made. If your offended dignity, suppressed through a year of personal civilities, accepted and returned, requires to be avenged, send Mr. Cramp to his passports, and leave our merchants, agriculturists and money men free from your diplomatic quackery till a new and more competent administration finds means to efface your blunders and restore harmony between two nations which should be the last to quarrel with each other. Neither the one nor the other of the measures now pending can by any possibility endanger the peace of the two countries.

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Latest from the State Capital. NEW YORK REGISTRY LAW—TWO MORE LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—HAS THE CITY A REPRESENTATIVE IN THE LEGISLATURE?—WITNESSES TO ATTEND TAX COMMITTEE.—HEALTH OFFICER TO REPORT.—ARE THERE ANY THINGS TO FEAR WITH THE NIGGER WHIPPERS?

The New Nothing bill providing for a registry of voters in the city of New York, received a searching investigation in the Senate this morning, by Mr. Richardson (nigger whipper) and by Mr. Wadsworth (dem.). Both gentlemen believed that any greater democracy existed in the city of New York for such a law than in several other cities in the State. It is well understood that the Know Nothings would derive an undue advantage, because the name of every voter of color, is registered upon this general Council book; whereas, neither of the other parties possess the advantage of being so well organized. The bill has had several discussions, but as the nigger whippers and democrats will vote against it, there is not much expectation of its passage. Where was Senator Sickles to day, when so much was said in relation to the purity of New York elections?

There are a much larger number of lunatics in this State than is generally imagined. A bill was reported in the Senate to-day providing for the erection of two asylums, in addition to the one now at Utica. One is to be located south of Albany and the other west of Utica, and Dr. C. of the City Asylum, Robert H. McLaughlin, of New York, and Robert Livingston Jefferson, of Albany, are named as commissioners to select sites. The selection of these names is a strong indication that the southern tier counties on the Erie and Oswego Rivers, and the city of New York, and Robert Livingston Jefferson, of Albany, are named as commissioners to select sites. The selection of these names is a strong indication that the southern tier counties on the Erie and Oswego Rivers, and the city of New York, and Robert Livingston Jefferson, of Albany, are named as commissioners to select sites.

The committee on the New York tax bill are authorized to send all persons and papers connected with the bill to the State House, and to receive evidence before the committee, upon the various items proposed in the bill. The delay of the committee in reporting the Queens county race course bill, induced a motion to refer it to the Committee of the Whole. So the bill will come up for discussion notwithstanding the efforts made to smother it.

The Staten Island Health Officer is required to report to the number of vessels he has boarded during the past season, the number of persons employed by him, and the amount of money he has received. These facts are wanted to be used in the discussion of the bill making it a duty of the Health Officer to board vessels.

The Know Nothing convention, that is, the Live Oak Society, have called a national convention in the city of New York to nominate a candidate for President, and a candidate for Vice President, to be held on the 10th inst. Every movement of the seceders, since the Philadelphia nomination, shows conclusive evidence that they have gone over body and soul to the Seward abolition camp. It will not be the most mysterious nor improbable act growing out of the Presidential election that these Know Nothing seceders and republicans vote the same electoral ticket.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, March 3, 1856.

Mr. Seward presented a memorial from Messrs. H. Griest, Esq., and ten others, praying for the passage of a bill restricting the powers of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, and asking a committee of inquiry into its management.

By Mr. Seward.—To authorize the formation of two mutual insurance companies. By Mr. Seward.—To preserve the fish in the Croton river. By Mr. Seward.—To abolish pawnbrokers' shops in New York. By Mr. Seward.—To authorize the committee to which was referred the New York tax bill, to send for persons and papers. Adopted. By Mr. Seward.—The Canal Board furnish a tabular statement of the expense of enlarging the canal. Adopted. By Mr. Seward.—Requiring the Health Officer of New York to report, under oath, the amount of fees and patronage received by him. Adopted. By Mr. Seward.—To call upon the resolution of inquiry into the mode of erecting tenement buildings in New York, and the same was adopted.

Several bills were then discussed under general orders, and the House adjourned.

Assembly.

ALBANY, March 3, 1856.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Wells.—To require Supervisors to publish a journal of their proceedings and distribute the same.

By Mr. Williams.—To appropriate \$11,000 to the American Female Guardian Society.

By Mr. Jenkins.—Authorizing the continuance of the business of banking to the heirs of deceased bankers.

By Mr. Ford.—To preserve the purity of the ballot box in Brooklyn.

Also, from the majority of the committee, to confirm the acts of the Commissioners in locating Schuylers' Canal.

By Mr. Hutton.—To abolish the Normal School.

By Mr. Hutton.—To authorize the Secretary of State to fill broken seats of the "Natural History of New York" as far as possible.

By Mr. Deane.—To protect the people of New York against frauds in making change, by regulating the use of non legal tenders. The bill is designed to cut off the half cent profits of Dutch grocers and other small dealers, by compelling them to give twenty-five cents for every quarter dollar, and twelve and a half cents for all New York shillings under a penalty of ten dollars.

By Mr. Givens.—To oblige the New York and New Haven Railroad Company to lay a double track.

By Mr. Merrill.—To form the Jones' Wood Park, New York.

Mr. Sweet introduced a bill to compel all railroad companies to construct telegraph lines on their roads, with stations not more than fifteen miles apart; also, to oblige locomotives to blow a whistle at crossings, under a penalty of twenty dollars, and to lay a double track.

Progress was reported after debate on Mr. Upham's bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Canals, and also on the bill incorporating homoeopathic medical societies. Adjourned.

The Report About the Steamship Pacific.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 3, 1856.

The report circulated in New York respecting a steamship (supposed to be the Pacific) alleged to have been seen on the Banks of Newfoundland by a person who represented himself as the mate of the brig Bogart, arrived at this port on Wednesday last, must be entirely without foundation, as no such vessel has been heard of at this port.

Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3, 1856.

Over 300 persons left this city last night to attend the Democratic State Convention which assembled at Harrisburg to-morrow. Warm water is dispensed between the friends of Pierce and Buchanan to secure the election of delegates to the National Convention.

Severe Gale at South Harwich.

SOUTH HARWICH, Mass., March 3, 1856.

Yesterday morning, during a gale of wind from the southeast, Commercial wharf was completely carried away by ice, and a mackerel and salt store and sail loft destroyed. Loss \$8,000.

Fire at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., March 3, 1856.

At midnight on Saturday a fire broke out in Middle